

THE WASHINGTON HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
425-427-429 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 3300.
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.
FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
New York Office. Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office. Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office. Third Nat. Bldg.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday. 30 cents per month
Daily and Sunday. \$2.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday. 25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday. \$2.00 per year
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday. 30 cents per month
Daily and Sunday. \$2.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday. 25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday. \$2.00 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as
second-class mail matter.
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

UNWON.

Mankind has overcome the sea;
From deserts wrested fruits of worth.
He's scaled the highest peaks there be,
And plumbed the very depths of earth.
He's mastered North and Southern Pole;
He's piled up mountains high of peli—
Yet left unwon that highest goal,
The mastery complete of Self!

(Copyright, 1916.)

The price of a cake of soap in Mexico has advanced to 60 cents, but so far no excitement is reported among the natives.

The only explanation of the dispatches from the border is that there are as many Villas in Mexico as there are candidates for the Republican nomination.

Representatives of the allies are holding the most important conference since the outbreak of the war in Paris, where a Teutonic feast was to have been spread more than a year ago.

Secretary McAdoo again defends the form in which the daily statement of the condition of the Treasury is issued. The real trouble will come when it is necessary to explain why the Treasury is in the condition described.

A New York man whose wife, worth \$140,000 in her own right, called him a runt and is now suing him for divorce, is fighting the suit. He might as well let her go; if he can't take a hint she'll be cutting off his allowance next.

A Wisconsin will case is delayed owing to difficulty in proving the death of a dog, to which the testator bequeathed her property. Strange that the lawyers of Wisconsin manifested so little interest in the passing of a canine in such affluent circumstances.

Some persons are taking the seventeenth escape of Villa into the mountains so seriously that they are trying to fix the blame for it, instead of waiting patiently for the next dispatch that will probably have him lassoed by a cowboy scout in an airship.

The suggestion that, if it is proved that the Sussex was torpedoed, Germany will be forced to the extreme of punishing the commander of the submarine responsible, in order to satisfy the Washington government, is premature. Surely Berlin must have a few more diplomatic tricks in reserve that would answer.

"All unarmed merchant ships will be sunk at sight, neutral as well as belligerent, after March 1," should have been the German announcement. At least that was what was meant, apparently; for thus far to date it has been the unarmed and helpless ships that have been destroyed. In no instance has an armed vessel been attacked.

A Sunday evening "public forum" in a New York school building, attended by Miss Margaret Wilson, broke up in a near-riot after everybody had tried to speak at once. If these school forums become a regular institution it will be necessary to adopt a rule limiting the number of persons speaking at the same time to five or six.

The night fireman at the White House told a committee of the House of Representatives that he is obliged to hunt for odd jobs outside in order to earn enough to support his family. He ought to be able to find plenty of work at the homes of the social climbers. Think of the distinction of having the furnace cared for by the night fireman to the President?

"Preparedness," says a pacifist, "is the movement of the American bankers that are financing the present war. The European countries will never be able to pay the interest on the funds now lent them at the close of the war and the army and navy that are being urged now are to collect their money." Meaning, presumably, that in the interest of the bankers, we are to organize an army and navy to send over to seize the British crown jewels, since there will be no cash with which to pay the interest.

A silkmill owner of Paterson, N. J., offers to turn the plant over to his employees to operate provided they pay him 8 per cent on his investment. He says it makes no difference how few hours they work or how much money they make so long as he gets his interest. Considering that he took the risk in investing his money and that the factory is in operation because of his energy and enterprise 8 per cent must be regarded as a very modest return. If the employees are dissatisfied with their present hours and wages they have the opportunity either to better themselves or to satisfy themselves that they are already receiving their share of the profits.

The Real Concern in Mexico.

Apprehension in this country concerning the safety and welfare of the American troops in Mexico can best be allayed by hastening agreement by Washington and the de facto government to the pending protocol which is to provide for the use of Mexican railroads for the purpose of transporting supplies to our soldiers. Since it is admitted that the roads are not to be used before the protocol is signed, the decision of the Republican Senators to keep hands off the Mexican situation for the present is gratifying. Anxious as the administration is to avoid irritating the Carranza following, it realizes, of course, that there must not be an hour's unnecessary delay in reaching an agreement, because it is certain that Congress cannot be held in check for long under present conditions, that an insistent demand will soon be heard that supplies go forward over the Mexican roads with or without permission of the de facto government, and that the necessary military force be provided to insure the success of such movement.

Unless the President is in possession of a great deal more information than was made public in his statement of last Saturday he is fully aware that Congress, in its present frame of mind, is far more likely to be the cause of wounding Mexican sensibilities than any of those unnamed persons along the border whom he accuses of circulating false and sensational stories for the purpose of bringing about intervention. And if it was his belief that Congress was being influenced by such stories, then it would seem that his warning should have been addressed to the Senate and House rather than to the general public.

Knowing no more than they have been permitted to know so far, the people generally will be disposed to believe that the President attaches too much importance to the influence of these border tales and not enough to the effect on the public mind of conditions which it is admitted exist. The very fact that the Mexican railroads are urgently needed for the transportation of supplies to the American troops, and that they are not promptly made available is more disturbing than a dozen sensational stories of doubtful origin coming from the border. The people are apprehensive for the safety of the troops because they have no confidence in Mexican assurances, and so long as they are apprehensive they will discuss with feverish interest every possibility involved in the punitive expedition. Until Pershing's line of communication is thoroughly safeguarded, with supplies being sent to him uninterruptedly and with dispatch, and until adequate re-enforcements are in readiness the public mind will be agitated, and it will not be calmed by warnings against interventionists along the border.

The President, having deemed it advisable to put the people on their guard against false tales from the border, it is rather to be regretted that he did not go further and give details of the intervention plot. There may be no way of dealing with the offenders under the law, but it would seem that at least the censorship might be invoked, and if not, then some advantage might be gained by giving the public information that would enable it to distinguish the true from the false.

As it is the public is mystified not only by the President's statement, but by charges made by Senators that Villa is receiving financial and other aid from this side of the border. If these latter charges are true they mean treason, a crime for which the law provides severe penalties. Made publicly by United States Senators, presumably there is some basis for them, and this should have been revealed to the Secret Service and Senators should have remained silent while that organization was investigating.

But with all these things the public is far less concerned than it is with the situation of Pershing and his army, and its anxiety will not be relieved until the placing of the Mexican railroads at our disposal gives evidence of friendly co-operation on the part of the Carranza government. That they are suspicious of the red tape and the delay is not unnatural.

Tom Pence.

A great heart and mind were stilled and a noble soul departed with the death of Tom Pence—Thomas J. by baptism. A book of his life would be a sermon on the brotherhood of man, for if man ever loved his neighbor as himself Tom Pence did. As he could share the joys of his friends, so were their troubles his own, and they were heavy indeed could not his ready brain find a way to lighten them. He was a genius and his genius worked most of the time in giving cheer to those about him, above him or beneath him, for in Tom Pence cheerfulness had its permanent abiding place. His death brought sorrow to the President of the United States, who called him "Tom," and to thousands between Woodrow Wilson and the grieving newsboy, who was proud to take the daily newspaper to his door. The death of few men could bring mourning to so many places.

Tom Pence was a Democrat by nature as well as political faith. The high place that was his in his political party will not be easily filled. He has left a vacancy forever in the hearts of his friends.

Let the Bridge Controversy End.

Interested residents of Virginia and citizens of Washington, at a public hearing granted by the District Commissioners, have expressed their preference and given their reasons for the choice of a site for a new bridge to replace the present ruin known as the Aqueduct Bridge, upon which thousands of persons daily risk their lives. Residents from either side of the river expressed themselves on either side of the question whether the present site or a new one should be selected, and made it quite apparent that there is no hope of an agreement. The Commissioners will forward a report of the hearing to the Secretary of War, who will send to Congress his recommendations upon the Carlin bill, which provides for a new bridge at or near the site of the existing one. Whatever may be the future procedure

with reference to the exact location, it is to be hoped that the citizens will carry their differences as to the site no further. Appeals to Congressional committees or attempts to influence Congressional action will retard the progress of the measure and may prevent its enactment at this session. The all-important thing is the new bridge. In the public interest individual differences should be put aside in an effort to further the necessary legislation.

Organizing Life.
By JOHN D. BARRY.

There is a way of organizing oneself that demands no effort whatever. It is so easy that it seems almost fantastic. And yet it often works like magic. It is simply by placing reliance on a beneficent power outside oneself. Now there is the sense of being surrounded by a force that transcends all other forces. What is the little human will in comparison with this dynamo? By means of its co-operation the soul can easily mount to heights that the will would falter before and perhaps collapse.

Here we may find an explanation of the thrilling moral feats that go with religious faith, including those associated with Christian Science. "When I was cured of drinking," said a man to me the other day, "I had been drunk for most of my life. I called my wife to me and said, 'I am healed.' She refused to believe me. She said, 'How do you know?' I told her all desire to drink had left me, and I knew it would never come back. It never did come back. Since that time I have been often in bars and in clubs where drink had been served and I have never had the least temptation."

When we place absolute confidence in a beneficent force outside we become, in a sense, that force itself. The drunkard suddenly finds himself a god. He is allied to all the good in the universe, he is a part of all the good. He shares the virtue of humility. For he feels that the miracle is wrought, not by any virtue of his own, but by a beneficence far greater than any personal merit.

This completeness of redemption is denied to those that struggle by the mere force of will, or that identify themselves with faith after the conventional way, making it a thing for special times and observances.

Through we are often told that when we are depressed about ourselves we ought to do something for someone else, how many of us have the goodness or the strength of will to follow the counsel?

One reason is that depression is a kind of slavery. It chains us to ourselves in dreary companionship. To escape costs an effort, and yet we know that we can escape when we do something that will take us out of ourselves.

I recently heard of a suggestive example. A girl in New York, alone at Christmas time, blue, decided that she was intolerable to herself. She could not go on eating her heart out when the whole world outside seemed to be happy. She would do something. She became absorbed that she would like to call on the girl, but she put them aside. If she could not be happy on this Christmas for herself, if the world seemed to have forgotten her, she would find someone whose plight was as bad as her own, or worse, and offer relief and encouragement.

She thought of another girl that she knew, in a situation like her own, with prospects somewhat the same. She resolved to call on the girl, to take her out to the theater. When she arrived at the girl's room, she found no one there. Instead of spending the money on the theater, she went out and bought some holly. Then she returned and decorated the room, and on a piece of holly under the chandelier, she pinned a gay little note. "I became absorbed that she would like to call on the girl, but she put them aside. If she could not be happy on this Christmas for herself, if the world seemed to have forgotten her, she would find someone whose plight was as bad as her own, or worse, and offer relief and encouragement."

The next day the friend called her up on the telephone and, with great emotion, expressed her gratitude. "You don't know what your thinking of me like that did for me," she said. "It just about saved my life. I was thinking of putting an end to myself."

We speak of life as if it lay outside ourselves. But it really lies in the consciousness of every one of us. We speak of it, too, as if it were the same life. But it has just as many varieties as there are people. To no two human beings is life the same. We live and we reflect what goes on about us, and much in fact, nearly everything, depends on what we are and how we reflect.

Can there be so many kinds of reality, so different, in some instances so contradictory? Each must answer the question for himself. On the answer may depend the happiness or the unhappiness of a life. Suppose that what seems real to me is hideous to him, and that someone else's conviction. But I know that someone else, whose outlook may be very like my own, nevertheless finds beauty everywhere abounding and joy. To him reality means happiness. Eagerly he proclaims his happiness is the truth. If one were to deny it as such and to say that it was merely an illusion, he would smile. His faith would not be shaken.

But gladly would I give up my faith in my distressing and hideous reality. Suppose I try. So I inquire why with other eyes my neighbor sees so differently. Suppose, for a time, I watch his processes, and, as an experiment, imitate him. Instantly I shall find that my ugliness grows less ugly. In time it may take on something of beauty. Then it may dawn upon me that reality is a relation and that the only satisfying and healthy relation comes from harmony.

There is a great diversity of opinion among people as to whether we can really change in our nature. There are those that think no one ever changes. Others think that we are always changing. Between the two extremes there are many varieties of belief.

This is the reason for thinking that in the essentials of our nature we do not change. Our minds are like our bodies. We inherit certain physical attributes. We do not add to them nor do we take away. If at birth they were to be counted and again counted at death they would be found to be the same in number. But what a difference there would be in their quality, what change, due, not only to natural growth and spontaneous activity, but to their use, or their abuse.

Similarly, if our mental and moral traits could be counted they would be found to remain through life the same number and yet, through discipline or lack of discipline, neglect or cultivation, at the end of life, startlingly different in essence.

Suppose a boy of ordinary inheritance, before he has reached the years of age, is put to work where he is subjected to vulgarizing influences. He will probably grow up to be a rough-mannered and coarse-minded man. Suppose, on the other hand, that instead of being put to work, he is sent to a fine school, conducted by an inspiring man that knows, not only how to teach what is called book-knowledge, but how to train the disposition. He is likely to develop into a man of fine character. And yet, in each of these cases, the boy is the same. There has been no change in qualities; but there has been change, perhaps, of the most radical kind.

The Lesson of History.

Not a single generation in the United States since it was organized has escaped some sort of war, but the pacifists never read American history.—Chicago News.

What Is to Follow?

Mr. Lodge likens the administration to Buchanan's. Does he hope that the next will be a Republican one with another great war and another great popular hero? The Colonel is prepared.—Springfield Republican.

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON
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A CHANGE OF POLICY.

A few weeks changed the whole aspect of affairs. Mr. Johnson retained Mr. Lincoln's cabinet unchanged. More than that, he kept to the plans Mr. Lincoln had made. Perhaps his judgment was cleared by sudden access of responsibility; no doubt his knowledge of the southern people enabled him to see, more clearly even than Mr. Lincoln had seen, the healing and beneficent effects of a plan of reconstruction which should make as little of the antagonism and as much of the community of interest between the sections as possible; for he acted upon experience, Mr. Lincoln only upon the instinct of a natural leader of men.

No doubt men whom he trusted gave him moderate counsel and instructed his will. Whatever the reasons, he proved at once that he meant to take no radical course of his own, but would follow in Mr. Lincoln's footsteps.

On the 20th of May he issued his own proclamation of amnesty. Its terms were substantially the terms of Lincoln's proclamation of 1863. The list of those excluded for the time being was a little extended. Besides persons still prisoners of war, those who had held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States, graduates of the military and naval academies who had been officers in the confederate service, the list of those excluded for the time being was a little extended.

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Purely Personal
O. S. Monrore, of Washington, is visiting at Wilson, N. C.
President R. P. Andrews, of the Retail Merchants' Association, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, at their home in Norfolk.
Miss Louise French, who has been the guest of Justice and Mrs. E. S. Robinson, in Newport News, has gone to Richmond for a short visit before returning to her home here.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Williams, of Washington, are the guests of Mr. Williams' parents at Edenton, N. C.
Miss Lucy B. Roberts, of Norfolk, is the guest of friends in Washington.
F. D. Sheppard, of the navy yard, has returned from Cincinnati, where he was called by the death of his mother.
Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler, of the hygienic laboratory, has been ordered to Spartanburg, S. C., for duty in investigations of pellagra.
Samuel R. White has resigned as typist in the division of supplies, Department of Commerce.
Irving Winslow and Emil Frankel, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have returned to Washington after completing field assignments.
Senior Surgeon J. H. White, of the public health service, has been designated to represent the service at a meeting of the Tennessee Medical Association to be held at Knoxville, April 3-4.
William D. Googe has resigned his position in the office of the surgeon general of the War Department.
Edward T. West, of Newport News, spent yesterday in Washington with his brother, James L. West, night editor Southern division of the Associated Press, who is confined to the Emergency Hospital with pneumonia.
Sergeant W. E. Sanford, of the First Police Regiment, left yesterday for Westmoreland, Va., where he will spend a vacation of several days.
Miss Virginia Miller has gone to Leesburg, Va., for a short visit with Mrs. Arthur Fendall.
Herman Kaiser has returned to his home at Laurel, Md., after an illness of more than two weeks at Georgetown Hospital.
Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, of Washington, is visiting in Aiken, S. C.
Mrs. Frank Wilkins was a speaker at the recent meeting of the Florence Crittenton Circle at Kensington, Md.
Jed Phillips has returned to Washington from Vienna, Va., where he was

the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Phillips. Mrs. Walter Capper, of Winchester, Va., is the guest of relatives in the National Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Roy have returned to their home in the office of the Public Health Service, at Washington, after several days at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roy, at Winchester, Va.

Mrs. Robert Walsh, of Washington, is the guest of relatives at Leesonsing, Md.

Walton Daly, of the Building Inspector's Office, is expected to depart tomorrow from two days' leave of absence.

Rev. Father Quinn, S. J., of Buffalo, N. Y., will come to Washington next week to conduct a week's retreat for the women of St. Aloysius' Church, North Capital and I streets northwest.

Precinct Detective Right, of the Sixth, has been on sick leave for a week.

De Witt C. Smith, James L. Martin and J. H. Mills, in the office of the Public Utilities Committee, went to Baltimore Sunday afternoon to hear Billy Sunday.

Mrs. Isabel Worrell Bal, past national senior vice president Woman's Relief Corps, has been attending the Department Convention of Florida, G. A. R., and W. R. C., at Tampa, Fla., with Mr. Alexander Bahnbrenburg, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps. They will go together to Fitzgerald, Ga. (the Andersonville Prison), and to Birmingham, Ala., before returning to Washington.

C. Ernest Thour and Lenwood Johnson returned Sunday from "week-end" at the home of friends in Baltimore.

Milton R. Volmer, a mechanic in the Bureau of Standards, has been promoted.

Lin Morgan has received a temporary appointment as a clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

James N. Sullivan, a clerk in the Bureau of Standards, has been transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

James L. Parsons, president of the Bureau of Manufacturers' Exchange, is expected to return today from a short business trip.

Mrs. Mabel T. LaRue, prominent Macabre official, is expected to return to her home in Washington April 1.

David Kushner has been appointed temporarily as an expert clerk in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Sergeant Otto C. Hauschild, of the Third Precinct, was called to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of his mother, who was buried Sunday from her residence at 107 North Jessup street. Sergeant Hauschild is one of the best-known members of the department.

Mrs. Emmetta Humphreys, who has been visiting on the Texas coast for the last eleven months to recuperate her health, has returned to Washington and will publish an address as administrative of Gen. John Sevier. She is stopping at 304 Indiana avenue northwest.

Power Plant Work to Begin Soon.
Excavation work on the proposed central power plant at the foot of Fourteenth street probably will be begun within a few days. The work of fitting up a machine shop and lunch-room has been completed. Three buildings are located on the Pennsylvania railroad property opposite the power plant site.

FACE DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

And Sore Eruptions. Large, Hard and Red. Caused Itching and Burning. After Two Weeks

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"For several years I was troubled with pimples and sore eruptions on my face. The pimples were large, rather hard and red, and caused a great deal of itching and burning. After a while they came to a head. Then I would open them but they would stay red and fester up again and so on. They were scattered all over my face and caused a great deal of itching and burning and my face was greatly disfigured."

"After using all the remedies that I could get my hands on I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them according to directions and after about two weeks the pimples were healed." (Signed) Vincent Hartbeck, Sewellville, N. Carolina, August 1, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 25-p. Skin Book on request. Address postcard "Cuticura Dept., Boston."

Sold throughout the world.

EVERYONE visiting Washington wishes to take away something as a remembrance of the visit to the National Capital, or as a gift for friends at home.

It is the aim of the National Remembrance Shop to provide such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic merit.

NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SHOP.
(Mr. Foster's Shop)
14th Street. Opp. Willard Hotel.

Our Personal Selection of The "Seven Best" April Victor Records

GO ON SALE TODAY.

35528 (Very Good Eddie Medley One Step) \$1.25
45533 (Bugsie Call Rag Medley Fox Trot) \$1.25
35534 (The Prince of Wales Somewhere a Voice is Calling) \$1.25
17928 (Columbia Waltz Marimba Band) 75c
17939 (Maria, Mari Marimba Band) 75c
17960 (To My Dog Billy B. Van) 75c
64428 (Beautiful Isle of Somewhere) \$1.00

F. G. Smith Piano Co.
1217 F Street Phone M. 747